

BATTLE OF RIVOLI.

NAPOLEON SAID THAT HIS LIFE REALLY BEGAN THERE.

The Short Campaign Was the Turning Point of the War and Shaped the History of Europe for Twenty Years—The Austrians Five Minutes Later.

Professor Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" in the Century describes the masterly Italian campaign, in which Napoleon's military genius first won worldwide recognition. Professor Sloane thus describes the battle of Rivoli:

At early dawn began the conflict which was to settle the fate of Austria. The first fierce contest was between the Austrian left and the French right at St. Mark, but it quickly spread along the whole line as far as Capriano. For some time the Austrians had the advantage, and the result was in suspense, since the French left, at Capriano, yielded for an instant before the onslaught of the main Austrian army made in accordance with Alvinczy's first plan, and, as he supposed, upon an inferior force by one vastly superior in numbers. Berthier, who by his calm courage was fast rising high in his commander's favor, came to the rescue, and Massena, following with a judgment which has inseparably linked his name with that famous spot, finally restored order to the French ranks. Every successive charge of the Austrians was repulsed with a violence which threw their right and center back toward Monte Baldo in ever growing confusion.

The battle waged for nearly three hours before Alvinczy understood that it was not Jombert's division, but Bonaparte's army, which was above him. In his zeal he then pressed forward on the plateau beneath the height to bring more of his troops into action, and Jombert somewhat rashly advanced to check the movement, leaving the road to St. Mark unprotected. The Austrians, prompt to take advantage of his blunder, charged up the hill, and seized the commanding position, but simultaneously there rushed from the opposite side three French battalions, clambering up to retrieve the mistake. Their physical strength and nervous activity brought them first to the top, and again the storming columns were thrown back in disorder.

At that instant appeared in Bonaparte's rear an Austrian corps estimated by him as 4,000 strong, which, having come down the valley on the left bank, had now crossed the river to take the French right at Rivoli in its rear. Had they arrived but a minute sooner the hill of Rivoli would have been lost to the French. As it was, instead of making an attack, they had to await one. Bonaparte directed a galling artillery fire against them, and thus gained time both to reform his ranks and hold the newcomers in check until his own reserve, coming in from the next hamlet westward, cut them entirely off from the retreating columns of Alvinczy, and compelled them to lay down their arms.

Thus ended the worst defeat and most complete rout which the Austrian army had so far sustained. Such was the utter demoralization of the flying and disintegrated columns that a young French officer named Reno, who was in command of 50 men at a hamlet on Lake Garda, successfully imitated Bonaparte's ruse at Leno, and displayed such an imposing confidence to a flying troop of 1,500 Austrians that they surrendered to what they believed to be a force superior to their own. Next morning at dawn Murat, who had marched all night to gain the point, appeared on the slopes of Monte Baldo above the pass of Corna, and united with Massena and Jombert to drive the Austrians from their last foothold. The pursuit was continued as far as Trent. Thirteen thousand prisoners were captured in those two days.

This short campaign of Rivoli was the turning point of the war, and may be said to have shaped the history of Europe for 20 years. Chroniclers dwell upon those few moments at the hill above the plateau of Rivoli, and wonder what the result would have been if the last Austrian corps had arrived five minutes sooner. But an accurate and dispassionate criticism must decide that every step in Bonaparte's success was won by careful forethought and the most effective disposition of the forces at his command. So sure was he of success that even in the crises when Massena seemed to save the day on the left and when the Austrians seemed destined to wrest victory from defeat at the last moment on the right, he was self-reliant and cheerful. The new system of bold operations had a triumphant vindication at the hands of its author.

The conquering general meted out unstinted praise to his invincible squadrons and their leaders, but said nothing of himself, leaving the world to judge whether this was man or demon who, still a youth, and within a public career of but one season, had humiliated the proudest empire on the continent, had subdued Italy and on her soil had created states unknown before without the consent of any great power, not excepting his own. It is not wonderful that this personage should sometimes have said of himself, "Say that my life began at Rivoli," as at other times he dated his military career from Tolosa.

Whom? "Yes," said the practical politician, "it is true that I have made \$200,000 in the last ten years, but I worked for it."

"Of course you did," replied the epigrammatist, ungrammatical, lawyer, "but the question is people are asking each other now is, 'Who did you work for?'"—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Alum as a medicine has been in common use for nearly 800 years. It is found in many quarters of the world, and several varieties are known to commerce.

Portugal is a corruption of Porto Cale, the Roman name of the town of Oporto.

Gave It Up.

Mrs. Urban—Do you intend to remain in the country any longer? Were you afraid of tramps?

Mrs. Lavinia—No, I was afraid of the terrible dogs we had to have to scare tramps.—New York Weekly.

In many parts of the West Indies shark oil is used in the lamps.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

BOONE AND THE INDIANS.

The Old Kentucky Hunter Was a Prisoner in Their Hands For Months.

Boone frequently took to the field on expeditions against the savages. Once when he and a party of other men were making a hunt at a lick, they were surprised and carried off by the Indians. The old hunter was a prisoner with them for some months, but finally made his escape and came home through the trackless woods as straight as the wild pigeon flies. He was ever on the watch to ward off the Indian inroads and to follow the war parties and try to rescue the prisoners.

Once his own daughter and two other girls who were with her were carried off by a band of Indians. Boone collected some friends and followed them steadily for two days and a night. Then they came to where the Indians had killed a buffalo calf and were camped. Firing from a little distance, they shot two Indians, and rushing in rescued the girls.

On another occasion, when Boone had gone to visit a salt lick with his brother, the Indians ambushed them and shot the latter. Boone himself escaped, but the Indians followed him for three miles by the aid of a tracking dog, until Boone turned, shot the dog and then eluded his pursuers. In company with Simon Kenton and many of the noted hunters and wilderness warriors he once and again took part in perilous expeditions into the Indian country. Twice hands of Indians, accompanied by French, Tory and British partisans from Detroit, bearing the flag of Great Britain, attacked Boone's camp. In each case Boone and his fellow settlers beat them off with loss.

At the fatal battle of the Blue Licks, in which 200 of the best riflemen of Kentucky were beaten with terrible slaughter by a great force of Indians from the lakes, Boone commanded the left wing. Leading his men, rifle in hand, he pushed back and overthrew the force against him. But meanwhile the Indians destroyed the right wing and center and got in the rear, so that there was nothing for Boone's men except to flee with all speed.—Theodore Roosevelt in St. Nicholas.

WELLINGTON WAS WARNED.

A Design Which Might Have Materially Affected the Destiny of Europe.

The story goes that Wellington used to ride over daily, with one or two of his staff, from his headquarters at St. Jean de Luz, and take his stand on the top of a wooded sand hillock, called Blanc Pignon, on the left bank of the Adour, which commands a view of both banks and the town itself two miles up stream. This had been noticed by the French, who had still command of the river and the opposite shore, and the seafaring sailor afterwards, Bourgeois by name, conceived the plan of entrapping the great English captain by lying in ambush for him, with a few men, among the undergrowth on the sand dune, which happened to be on neutral ground just outside the line of French pickets.

General Thonot very honorably declined to sanction this tricky proceeding, but, seeing through his glasses from the clock tower of the cathedral in Bayonne that it was actually being carried out, notwithstanding his disapproval, he sent a mounted orderly, as fast as he could gallop, down the road on the left bank of the river (the present site of the Allee Marines) past the French pickets, to warn Wellington of his danger. The message was not in time. When within a short distance of the ambush, awaiting him on the narrow little track winding up the sand dune, he turned his horse and moved quietly off in another direction.

So says the story, which, entirely believed by the French, is placed on record by Morel, declared in a footnote to be correct, and then (1846) within the memory of living witnesses. We can entirely agree with the author in his concluding remark, "Thus, by one of those strange chances beyond all human explanation, there fell through a design which might have materially changed the course of events."—Macmillan's Magazine.

Credulity of Russian Peasantry.

A writer in a French review tells a curious story serving to show the misery and credulity of the peasantry in some districts of Russia, as well as the audacity of the unscrupulous swindlers by whom they are sometimes fleeced. An adventurer was recently tried at Saratof for having induced a number of peasants to abandon to his keeping all their worldly possessions, with the view of emigrating under his guidance to Jupiter. There they were to find land in abundance, easy to work and marvelously fertile. When the local authorities intervened, it was found that quite a band of emigrants were preparing to start for the blessed planetary colony. We are not told what defense was made by the prisoner, but it was quite apparent that his dupes were aware that it was to no terrestrial land of promise that he was to lead them. He was therefore indicted and condemned for "spreading false reports about Jupiter."—Westminster Gazette.

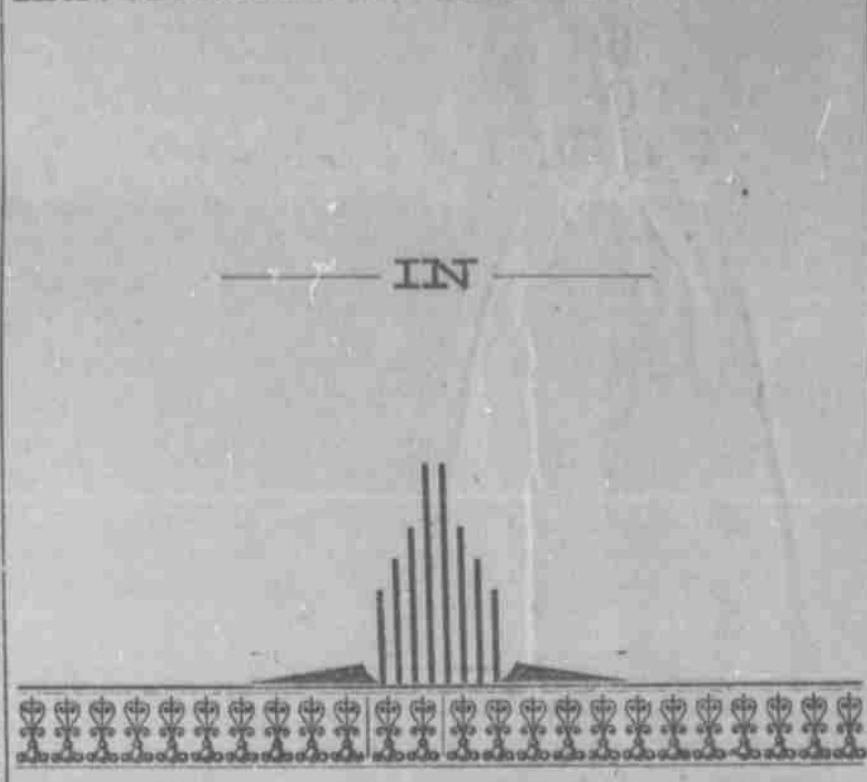
Altitude and Suffrage.

The United States voting precinct with the highest altitude is that of North Star, located near the celebrated North Star mine on King Solomon mountain, in San Juan county, Colo. The stone at the office door of the usual polling place is exactly 13,101 feet above the level of the sea. North Star, although almost inaccessible for from six to nine months each year on account of snow, generally polls 75 to 80 votes.—St. Louis Republic.

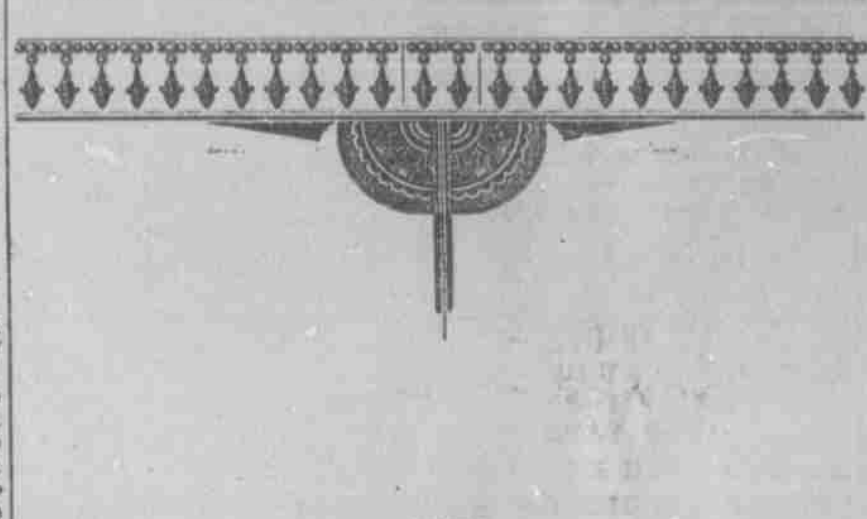
By Different Names.

One of the foreign diplomatists in Washington, who is seldom called by his right name, is Senor Antonio Lazo-Arriaga. He is generally referred to as Minister Arriaga, which is his mother's name, his own name being Antonio Lazo. "In Central America," he says in explaining the matter, "where a son bears his father's Christian name he adds his mother's family name, in order that a proper distinction may be observed between his sire and himself. For example: My father's name is Antonio Lazo. I also was named Antonio, and in order that I should not be confounded with my father I added my mother's family name, which is Arriaga. My eldest son is also named Antonio, and in order that he may be distinguished from his grandfather and myself, he will add his mother's—that is, my wife's—family name, which is Morales. Thus the three generations in my family, all Lazos, will be Antonio Lazo, Antonio Lazo-Arriaga, and Antonio Lazo-Morales."—New York Tribune.

An Advertisement



The Southwest Sentinel



IS

LONG ISLAND LOSING ITS TAIL.

Inroads of the Sea Causing Alarm to Property Owners at Orient Point.

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The bluffs on both the sound and the bay side of Orient point have been sinking at the rate of about 10 or 12 feet a year. The same state of affairs is true of Manhattan point, but there the bluffs jut up so abruptly and so high above the sea that the rising of the water is not so noticeable. A rise of a foot or two on the low shores near Peconic bay will submerge acres of land. Much of the threatened land on Orient point forms fertile farms, and the steady advance of the shore line is causing no small concern to the owners. The water has in several places found its way across a low spot on the point from the sound to the bay. The result will be to ultimately divide the peninsula into a series of small islands, similar to Plum, Little Gull and Great Gull islands, all of which were doubtless once a part of the mainland and were cut off by the rise of the sea. The village of Orient is situated in a particularly narrow and low portion of the peninsula, and the next serious inroad of the ocean will probably occur there. In that case 2,000 acres of land and a village of 1,000 people will have to be abandoned.—New York Sun.

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WORKING FOR PAY.

Are We Making Progress Toward Equality of Opportunity?

Taking the whole number of persons engaged in all remunerative or gainful occupations, I find that in 1860 such persons constituted 80.19 per cent of the whole population. In 1870 this percentage had increased to 82.48, in 1880 to 84.68, while in 1890 it was 86.81, an increase of more than 10 per cent, relatively, in one generation, the period from 1860 to 1890. This, it should be borne in mind, is the percentage of the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations of the total population. If we examine now the percentage which this total number of persons engaged in all gainful occupations is of the persons 10 years of age and over, which is the truer comparison, we find that the increase has been as regular, but a little greater, for in 1860 it was 86.73 and in 1890 87.95, an increase of over 11 per cent, relatively, in the 30 years named. This fact alone, it seems to me, answers conclusively and definitely the question we are considering. If the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations stood still relative to the population, the argument would not be so clearly carried, but with a constant and persistent increase in the relative proportions of this class of people to the whole number of population, and to the whole number 10 years of age and over, there can be no other answer than an affirmative one.

These figures prove conclusively that we are not only making real progress toward a greater opportunity, but toward a greater equality of opportunity in social and industrial life, and they completely kill all arguments made to prove that machinery, the influence of invention, displaces labor, so far as society as a whole is concerned. It would be absurd to argue for a single moment that the introduction of machinery has not in many instances displaced individuals and reduced them not only to relative poverty but to pauperism. The answer cannot well be made to the individual, but the facts cited prove that so far as the whole body of the people is concerned, there is no such displacement, and a study of the expansive influence of machinery and invention by the statistical method further proves the value of the argument. The vast number of new openings, never before known, resulting from inventions, offers the best proof in this direction, and it offers, too, proof that one line of opportunity will be abandoned when another of a more profitable nature opens.—Carroll D. Wright in Forum.

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Inroads of the Sea Causing Alarm to Property Owners at Orient Point.

Long Island, which looks on the map like a big fish about to swallow New York city, is apparently being slowly swallowed by the ocean. Portions of its shores have disappeared beneath the waves, and now the northern fork of its huge tail is vanishing. About two miles of Orient point, that formed a sandy beach two years ago, is now under 16 feet of water. The lighthouse on the point was six rods from the sea a few years ago. It has since been toppled over by the sea, and only a small part of the surrounding beach is visible.

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W. J. HORTON.

It's INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases, the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about BACO-CURO. It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with

BACO-CURO. It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first blow of smoke. An iron-clad guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms, or money refunded. Price \$1.00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure), \$2.50. For sale by all druggists, or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free.

Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY, C. W. HORTON, Prop., St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1904.

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In the provision of food. Many kinds of provisions and supplies are cheaper in Europe than here, and of these the steamer lay in a double stroke at the European ports. Ice cream, too, is cheaper in Europe, but it is the fatal disadvantage that it is not ice cream as the American regards the article.

Ice has come to the idea of a novelty on the table in Europe in recent years, mainly, doubtless, because of the indulgence of the thousands of Americans who make Europe their summer playground. Ice cream, too, you can get in most of the big cities, even in England. But it usually lacks the main, indispensable qualities that make it so attractive at home. Europeans may talk about the inimitable bouquet of their wines, but the bouquet of American ice cream is beyond them. This is not a matter of natural advantages and facilities, as is claimed for the wine and other things, for Switzerland is full of ice topped mountains, and her valleys are filled with cows.

A varied and recent experience with the ice creams of Europe induces the conclusion that